STANZA THE PIRST for name it is H. Greeley, I had an infant pig, fed it on Protection to make it grow up big, Il tell you how I left it and how I went to roam, and took its poor old manney so far away from bor Chorieus for the Pig, on the Seinette a Pistion! Weene! Ah woosh! Egh-gh-gh-gh!

I once did love a pest-office, and Seward knew it well,
And when I up and wept for it I didn't get a smell;
They said it had gone elsewhere, the office was not here
My heart it was a busting. I felt so very queer.

Chorisoms for the Postofice:
Let her B!

I bailed out J. Davis, and took a secesh crew, I took abourd the Liberhla and all the sorcheads too, I trief a Loco-motive, my shake boat to drive; I atter-of for the White House, but sure as I'm alive Chorious for the boat, J. Darie: Keep the upper berths!

The masheen went to backing—tariff suits stood full— The loco-motive snorted, the curvas it did pull. The free trade steam pulled one way, the tariff wind pulled tother, And busted us kn sideways, and stopped us suddenly-

MORAL STANZA

Now, all young sucking editors, a warning you should Don't you be too fastidjus, your fortone for to make You'd better be an organ, an play a party tune, Than be like poor H. Greeley, a sailing to the moon.

Moral chors-muse:

He virtaous and you will be eccentric.

We hear a good story told of one of the members of a well-known dry goods and grocery firm at Roxabel. Quite recently, it seems, he became the proud father of a fine bouncing baby—his first. To say that he swells with pride would hardly be doing justice to him. The frog in the fable was nothing in comparison. Men are very apt to get a little "soft" on such occasions, and our friend was no exception. In fact, the house would hardly hold him. Between the time of the occurrence of the event and daylight of the following morning, he fumed and fretted at a great lowing morning, he famed and fretted at a great rate, auxious to get among his friends, and tell them of the wonderful occurrence.

Well, daylight arrived at last; and our mer-Well, daylight arrived at last; and our mer-cautile friend, spying a knot of his acquaintan-ces on a corner near by, started out to post them. As he approached them, and came within hearing distance, a flock of geese ran in front of him and obstructed his movements. On ordinary occa-sions, he would have raised his foot and booted the fowls right and i-fi, but on that morning of all other mornings, he could not do it. His heart was too full of the milk of human kindness; and so, instead of doing as usual, he raised his hands as if in benediction, and melodiously exclaimed: "Shoo-oo-o, geesey; get out of the way and let name rest"

pappy pass!"

It is due to the geese to say that they let "pappy" go by, but he stands in a fair way to never hear the last of his joyful exclamation.

"Bully Heap Good."

The New York Mail letter tells how a Chinaman learned to smoke a cigar: As the puffs curied out from his lips his face was wreathed in smoke and smiles. He took it out and in silvery accents said, "Him good." Here a pause and more puffs of smoke, "Him heap good." Another pause and the puffs more rapid. "Him bully heap good." Yet another pause and he put one hand up to the cigar. "Him berry bully heap good." Here both hands went up and the silence was broken by, "Him big berry bully heap good." And then a change came over the spirit of his dream as his face changed from pie crust to dust and ashes, and things assumed a tinge no longer celestial but cerulean, until, with a gesture indescribable in its expressiveness, he slowly ennuciated, "Him muches muchee big berry bully heap good, but me no berry well here." Here he took off his washing basin, assumed an attitude indicative of digestive disarrangement, and—let history draw a veil over what followed.

An Ohio journalist read in another paper a statement to the effect that "Miss Kellogg has a larger repertoire than any other prima donna," and he considered it his duty as a champion of truth to sit down and write an article on the subject, in which he said: "We do not, of course, know how Miss Kellogg was dressed in other cities, but upon the occasion of her last performance here, we are positively certain that her repertoire did not seem to extend out so far as either Nilsson or Patris. It may have been that her in the said: "We do not, of course, know how Miss Kellogg was dressed in other cities, but upon the occasion of her last performance here, we are positively certain that her repertoire did not seem to extend out so far as either Nilsson or Patti's. It may have been that her over-skirts were cut too narrow to permit of its over-skirts were cut too narrow to narr over-skirts were cut too narrow to permit of its being gathered into such a lump behind, or it may have been crushed down accidentally; but the fact remains that both of Miss Kellogg's rivals were repertoires of a much more extrava-gant size—very much to their discredit we think."

WHAT'S THE PARE TO BETHEL!-An elderly what's The Park to Define An enderly gentleman, whose looks were silvered by the snows of many winters, appeared in Danbury a few days ago. From a seedy chap on Main street he learned the sad, sad story. "Not a drop?" he asked, with touching anxiety. "Nary a drop," said the seedy chap, with unpleasant confinence.

A LAY speaker in a Methodist conference down East, illustrated his readiness to fraternize with his Southern brethren, by a story of two men that would not speak to each other; but one, having been converted at a camp meeting, on seeing his former enemy, held out his hand, saying: "How d'ye do, Kemp! I am humble enough now to shake hands with a dog." THE witty John Clark, the barrister, who was

lame, overheard a lady remark to a friend: "That's Mr. Clark, the lame lawyer." Mr. Clark, who was passing along the street, turned round, and addressing the lady, said: "No, madam, I am a lame man, but not a lame lawyer."

"As To be conflicting with the gont," said Mrs. Partington, "high livin' don't bring it on. It is incoherent in some families, and is handed down from father to son. Mr. Hammer, poor sonl, who has been so long ill with it, disinherits it from his wife's mother."

Ax Irish juror havingap; lied to the judge to be excused from serving on account of deafness, the judge said: "Could you hear my charge to the jury, sir!" "Yes, I heard your Honor's charge," said Faddy, "but I couldn't make any sense out of it." He was left off.

An advocate having gained a suit for a po young lady who was very ugly, she remarked:
"I have no hing to pay you with, sir, but my heart." "Hand it over to my clerk, if you please;

heart." "Hand it over to my ciers. I wish no fee for myself!" he replied.

IF small girls are waifs, are large ones waifers?
"Certainly," says sweet sixteen; "at least the
boys have the habit of applying them to their
lips in scaling their vows." A BOOTBLACK of Kansas City, to whom inqui

ries as to his occupation were addressed, repli "I'm a rejuvenator of the outward covering the pedal extremities." A DAILY paper recently contained an advertise-ment for a lost "large, black silk umbrella, be-linging to a gentleman with a curiously carved wooden head."

A COOPER of some note said he had received the most difficult order he ever had. A neighbor rought him a bunghole and ordered a barrel.

THE Philadelphia printers have a temperam society of their own. Its laws do not, however forbid them to take a "slug" occasionally. PUNCH mentions the arrival at Liverpool of a ship containing one hundred cases of cigars and two cases of measles. .or for the Larmer.

THE CHESTNUT.

The natural scarcity of timber in a large portion of the Western States, and its rapid disappearance in the older settled portions of the country—in their primitive state a vert farest—is a matter justly attracting the attention of both agriculturists and manufacturers. The question is—"from whence shall come the supply of timber for future generations—for feneing, building, and for manufacturing purposes?" The only solution to this question is forest tree culture, and which we are glad to see, is attracting the attention which the importance of the subject demands. In the Eastern States, much land, which has been in cultivation for generations, is being spontaneously retimbered by a growth of spruce, pine, birch, maple and other species of timber indigenous to the country. A field or tract of land, when abandoned by the farmer, soon shows a grewth of timber unaided by hand of man. Not so here at the West. To timber our naked prairies we must sow and plant; and to attain the best results we should go about it understandingly—know what is best to plant, and the best way to do it.

Of the deciduous trees, the chestunt, black, white and hickory, walnuts, white and sugar maples, white ash, clin and birch are all very desirable, and may be easily grown from seed. Among the number, the chestnut stands preminent is our estimation. There is no tree that can be grown from seed more readily or that possesses so many valuable qualities. Fer posts or rails the timber is invaluable. We have seen fence rails of it in New England fifty years old from the log, and apparently as sound as ever. The tree is a ranspant grower, reproductive and produces a most valuable and profitable fruit. No other forest tree possesses the reproductive power of the chestnut. A chestnut forest may be ent at any age and it will reproduce itself in six to ten years. We have seen sprouts pushed up eight or ten feet in a single season from the stumps of trees cut the previous winter.

It has been truly said of the chestnut: "It is beautiful in bloom,

HOW TO GROW THE CHESTNUT. The seed should be gathered when it drops from the burr and mixed with three parts of sandy loam to one of the unts, and stored in a cool cellar for the winter. Fall planting or burying out of doors exposed to the frost is unsafe, though attended with success sometimes. The loam should be just moist enough to retain the natural moisture of the nut, so that the meat will not shrink from the shell. The nut may be boxed up fresh from the burr and kept two or three weeks without injury before packing in loam.

NURSERY GROWING.

NURSERY GROWING. For annery growing, plant six to eight inches apart in rows four feet apart. The plants when young, are tender, and liable to injury from hot sun. The best protection is thorough cultivation of the soil to produce a vigorous growth, thereby increasing the vital power of the plant, and enable it to resist the effects of great heat. Late in autumn turn a furrow on either side of the row up to the plants—hilling them up four or five inches. In winter they will kill down to the surface line, but if well buried up, the plant will send a new shoot from below for the future tree.

For standard timber, or forest growing, lay off the ground as for corn and plant the nuts four feet apart each way, and put a hill of potatoes between them one way. The potatoes will serve to show the rows in cultivating. The second year plant potatoes or beans the other way, and continue alternating these crops until the frees are too large to admit of crop. When large enough to be in service for fencing, thin out by removing alternate rows each way—leaving the trees in a square of eight feet. If a large growth and a pernament grove is desired, when the trees begin to crowd, repeat the thinning out by again removing alternate rows—leaving the trees in squares of sixteen feet. Where hops are grown, we do not see why the chestant may not be profitably grown for peles. Where grown close together, as in the nursery row, the trees run up very straight and slender. If well cared for, five or six years' growth will make a good hop pole.

For transplating get young trees—not over two years only and we are told that yearlings are still better.—Westers Promologist.

present time, when pork sells for 15 cts. per pound, the corn thus converted to meat will bring over \$2 per bushel, or at the forher rate of 5 cts. per pound, the corn would be worth 71 cts. per bushel for fattening pork. This estimation is based on the supposition that the manure pays for the grinding and feeding.

The experiment of Nathan G. Morgan of Union

Springs, presents much more favorable results. He always commenced fattening in the spring, at which time a bushel of corn is more valuable gentleman, whose locks were silvered by the snows of many winters, appeared in Danbury a few days ago. From a seedy chap on Main street he learned the sad, sad story. "Not a drop," he asked, with touching anxiety. "Nary a drop," said the seedy chap, with unpleasant confinence. The elderly gentleman sadly returned to the depot, and thrust a deeply affected face into the ticket office and sadly inquired: "Where is your boasted civiliza—hem—that is—I mean—what is the fare to Bethel, d—m it!"—Danbury Ness.

A NOUNG couple cloped from a seighboring town lately, and, when at a safe distance from home, were married. Soon after an officer was sent in pursuit, and arrived at the hotel where they were stopping. He immediately entered their room, and found them sang in bed. He explained his ornselt; when the young lady said, with a riveing langs.

**Claif and the boo lates. We've been married some time, and have been in bed half an hour. Soungle up, George; and don't get out of bed for him!"

Mr. Lincoln was exceedingly astonished one day, as he was hospecting the prison in Washington, by a prisoner who said to him, "How are you, Mr. President! I believe that you and I have been in every jail in the Union." "This and the jail at Springield are the only ones I was ever in in my life," said Mr. Lincoln. "Very likely," responded the rogue, "but I've been in all the rest."

A LAY speaker in a Methodist conference down East, illustrated his readiness to fraternize with his Southern brethren, by a story of two men that would not speak to each other; but one, having been converted at a camp meeting, on seeing his former enemy, held out his hand, say-

To Mensure Corn in the Crib. The Rural American, in answer to a corres-condent, elucidates the rule for measuring corn in

pondent, elucidates the rule for measuring corn in the crib, as follows:

Level the corn in the crib, measure the length, breadth, and height which it occupies; multiply these together, and this product by 0.4 the decimal 4, this gives the amount in shelled corn—supposing the bushel of cars will produce but a haif bushel of grains. If the above product be multiplied by 0.8, we will have the actual contents of corn in the car.

Our correspondent asks us the following question, and desires to see the figures as the solution is worked out:

"How many bushels of corn will a crib hold that is 8 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 4 feet deep!"

Here is the solution.

Here is the solution.

8x6x4192x0,417.68 bushels of shelled corn, or comble that amount in cars. To make it still the corn, or cars. To make it still the process below.

Dry Goods, Clothing NOTIONS, (191 CHEWARE,

76.8, or 76, 8-10th bush-This system of measurement was copied from ne of our exchange papers, and we cannot vouch

TAKE CARE OF THE CHICKENS.-It is a com mon thing for farmers to complain that they get but little benefit from their chickens, while get but little benefit from their chickens, while on many accounts they are a positive nuisance. The truth is, any sort of domestic animals will prove a source of embarrassment unless they are properly taken care of. Chickens need shelter, clean quarters, lime, gravel, chopped feed, (meat, grain and vegetables,) and water, all regularly fed, to make them thrive. If so treated they will delight your ears all winter long with the music of significant cackle, and your paliate with savory eggs.—Wis. Far. savory eggs. - Wis. Far.

THE best alterative for a horse which may be overworked or a little out of sorts is:

No. 1—Pulverized gentian, 2 oz.; best ginger, pulverized, 1 oz.; capaicum, pulverized, 2 oz.; mix into four parts and give in a ball, made with syrup—if the horse will not eat it in powder.

No. 2—Golden seal, 24 oz.; ginger, 1 oz., capsicum, 2 oz.; four doses.

Our Scrap Book.

THE GALENA TANNER F BY E. W. MANIELL JE

When war's dread thunders shoot in the land, And blood and tears were streaming;
When far and wide o'er all the South, The rebels 'swords were gleaming;
When freedom's glorious cause grew dim, And freedom's glorious cause grew dim, And freedom's heart was paling;
O'er all the North grim treason stalked, And freemen's hearts were failing;
Twas then that heaven in mercy smiled Upon our drooping businer, And gave, his committy's cause is save, The brave Galetta Tanner.
The brave and stardy Tanner, buys, The brave and stardy Tanner, The man who tanned the rebels' hides, The brave Galetta Tanner.

When Vichaburg's rebel guns rung out In grim and stern defiance, And little Mack's poor strategy Had proved a faise reliance; When rebels fought on Northern soil.

Had proved a false reliance;
When rebela fought on Northern soil,
And patriots' blood flowed fresley;
Who then hurl'd back the rebel burdes!
O, was it.—Horace Greeley!
O, no: Iwas Grant, the gallant Grant,
The brave Galens Tanner,
Who smote the rebe like mountain storm,
And bore aloft our banner!
The brave Galens Tanner, boys,
The brave, true-hearted Tanner,
The man who tanned the rebels' hid
The brave Galens Tanner.

And now, when peace our country crowns
With blessings rare and royal,
We'll not forget the Chief who led
Our armies brave and loyal?
We'll not forget the "silent Chief,"
Who drew his aword so freeler,
And crushed on many a field of blood
The friends of Horace Graceley.
Then let us stand a loyal band
Around the Tanuer true,
As atood in danger's darkest ho r,
The gallant "Boys in Blue!"
And once again let a rally, boys,
Around our country's banner.
And vote like patriots, stanach and true,
For the brave Galena Tanner!

PRESIDENTIAL CONTESTS.

Those who take an interest in the Presidential elections, from Washington to Grant, will find a brief review of them below. The purity of the ancient order of things with us, and the general quiet in the early contests, except when the election of Jeffernon was thrown into the House and Burr made Vice-President, the new era of Monror, all contrast strangely with the turbulence which from time to time has since prevailed.

Five periods in our political history are thus summed up:

Five periods in our political history are thus summed up:

1. The Washington or Federal period of 12 years, including the administrations of Washington and John Adams, ending in 1800.

2. The Jeffersonian or old Republican period of 20 years, embracing Jefferson, Madison, and first four years of Mource, ending in 1820.

3. Eight years to the first election of Jackson, ending 1828.

4. The stormy Democratic period of 32 years, from Jackson to Lincoln, ending in 1860.

5. The period of the Republican party of 12 years, from Lincoln to the present day.

WASHINGTON-EIGHT YEARS

1796-The first party contest.

In this contest the Republican candidates were Jefferson and George Clinton, of New York. The Fedralists nominated Chas. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, for President, and Rufus King, of New York, for Vice-President. The vote was as follows: for the Republican ticket 183; for the Carolina for President, and Rufus King, of New York, for the Carolina for President.

lows: for the Republican ticket, 162; for the fed-1808-First election of Madison. For Madison, 122; for Pinckney, 47. George linton (113 votes) was, with Madison, elected

1812-Madison's Second Election. President—Republican tieket, Madison, 128; Federal tieket, DeWitt Clinton, 89. Vice-President, Republican ticket, Gerry 131; Federal ticket, Ingersoii, 66.

1816-First Election of Monroe. James Monroe, for President, and Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York, for Vice-President, were elected by 183 electoral votes, against 24 for Rufus King, the Federal candidate for President, these 34 votes being distributed among several candidates for Vice-President.

1820 - Mouroe's Second Election. Monroe was re-elected President by every elec-toral vote save one, and Tompkins was re-elected Vice-President by 218 votes against 14. 1823—The last Congressional Presidential nom-Vice-President by 218 votes against 14.

1823—The last Congressional Presidential nominating cancus was held this year, and it was in favor of Crawford, but it was a signal failure. The Presidential candidates were Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, Wm. H. Crawford and Henry Clay, and the votes were thus divided: Jackson, 99: Adams, 84: Crawford, 41: Clay, 37.

The election was thrown into the Hosse. On the first ballot Adams was elected, having received the votes of 13 States against Jackson seven and Crawford four.

1828 Jackson against Adams. Jackson, in this contest, was triumphantly lected, his electoral vote being 178 to 83 for

For President—Andrew Jackson, Democrat, 219; Henry Clay, National Republican, 49; John Floyd (South Carolina,) 11; William Wirt, Anti-Mason, 1. 1832-Jackson's Second Election.

Martin Van Buren, Democrat, 170; W. H. Harrison, opposition, 73; Hugh L. White, opposition, 26; Daniel Webster (Massachusetts vote.) 14; W. P. Mangum (South Carolina vote.) 11.

Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, with Van Buren, was run for Vice-President as the Regular Democratic nominee. The election of Vice-President was carried to the Senate, where Johnson was chosen—Johnson, 33 votes, Francis Granger, of New York, 16. 1840-The result in the electoral vote was: for Harrison, 234; for Van Buren, 60.

1844-Defeat of Henry Clay. For Polk and Dallas, 170; Clay and Frelinghnysen, 105.
With the 36 electoral votes of New York given to Clay, and the 15,000 abolition Whigs could have given him the State by 10,000 majority, Clay would have been President.

1848-Election of Gen. Taylor. For Taylor and Fillmore, 163; for Cass and Butler, of Kentucky, 127. Here, with the transfer of the 36 votes of New

York from Taylor to Cass, the result would have been 163 for Cass, and 127 for Taylor. 1852-The Election of Pierce.

1852 resulted in giving Pierce the electoral votes of all the States except Vermont and Mas-sachusetts in the North, and Kentuckey and Tenee in the South, 251 to 39. 156-Election of Buchanan.

Buchanan and Breckenridge, Democrata, 170; Frement and Dayton, Republicans, 112; Fill-more and Donelson, 8. Frement carried all the Northern States except California, New Jensey, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois; Buchauan all the Southern States except Maryland, which was carried by Fillmore. It was Fillmore, however, as third caudidate in the North, who carried off the balance of power from Fremont and elected Buclanase.

1860-Election of Lincoln. In this election all the Northern or free States were carried by Lincoln, except New Jersey, which was carried by finsion. Of the Southern or slave States, Douglas carried Missouri, and Bell carried Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. All the others were carried by Breckenridge. Thus, by the divisions of the opposition elements Lincoln was triumphantly elected, while against the combined opposition popular vote he was in a minority of 944,209.

1864-Lincoln's Second Election For McClellan—New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky, 21 electoral votes. For Lincoln—all the rest, 226 electoral votes. Lincoln's majority u the popular vote was 411,000. 1868-Election of Gen. Grant.

For Grant and Colfax, 213; for Seymour and The popular majority of Grant was 300,000.
And he carried 26 States against 8 for Seymour.
Three States—Texas, Mississippi and Virginia—not being reconstructed, took no part in the elec-

Astrid and Citions.

o annexed valuable information immediately extend with the duties and sequirements of a ewife, is from Dr. Hall's Journal of Health: The earlier the breakfast, the more work will be got through with during the day, and the better health will the household have, because food and drink in the stomach agonizes the disease endangering damps, fogs and misannas which impreparate the air about annrise, in all counties, especially in warm weather.

pregrate the air about annries, in all countres, especially in warm weather.

Forators may be kept a very long time from rotting, in a celler protected against frost, by dusting the floor or bin with line, another layer of potatoes, etc. One bushed or more of lime to forty of potatoes; they aprout least in the darkness.

FLANNEL shirts, or other woolens, should have grease apate removed without fulling them up, thus: Put one ox-gall in three gallons of cold water, in which immerse the garment, and squeeze or pound (not wring) it, until the spots are removed; then thoroughly wash in cold water, class the odor of the gall becomes very disagreeable.

If burning fluid or benzole are used to remove grease or other stains, let it be at least two yards from candles, gas, lamps, or fire. Valuable lives are lost every year by neglecting this precaution.

Mux is kept good lauger if it is beined, even confest, condensed, or kept still at a temperature of about forty degrees. If heated three days in second or the sammer and two in winter (as per-Guy Lussec's experiments,) up to the boiling point, it will keep two months without souring.

Carper Sweeping.—Draw the broom to you

CARPET SWEETING.—Draw the broom to you with short, quick strokes, taking up the dirt every half yard in a dust pan, or at each stair, and thus evoid working the dirt into the cleaner parts. Never see tea leave, paper or damp grass to collect the dust, let the dust pan do that. ENYMPHIAS, a disease often coming without premonition, and ending fatally within three or four days, is sometimes gromptly cured by applying a poultice of raw transerries, pounded and placed on the part over night.

How to Save Your Teeth.

Mr. Beecher, who is comething of a physician, as well as a geologist, farmer, editor, author, lecturer and reformer generally, says:

"Our teeth decay. Hence bad breath, nuscemly months, imperfect mastication. Everybody regrets it. What is the cause? It is the want of cleanliness. A clean tooth never decays. The mouth is a warm place—ninety-eight degrees. Particles of meat between the teeth decompose. Gums and teeth must suffer. Cleanliness will preserve the teeth to an old age. Use a little pick and rinse the mouth after eating; brush and castile soap every morning; then brush with pure water on retiring. Bestow this triding care upon your precious teeth, and you will keep them and ruln the dentists. Neglect it, and you will be sorry all your lives. Children forget. Watch them. The first teeth determine the character of the second set. Give them equal care. Sugar, acids, hot drinks, saleratus, are nothing compared with food decomposing between the teeth. Merchary may losen the teeth, ase may wear them out, but keep them clean and they will never decay. This advice is worth more than a thousand deliars to every hoy and girl. Books have been written on the subject. This brief article contains all that is essential."

Cutting Steel with Soft Bres.

We give for the benefit of those interested in the experiment, the particulars of an apparatus constructed for the Franklin Institute, to repeat Perkins' experiment of cutting hardened steel with a soft-iron disk rotating at a high velocity. A disk of steel, such as is used for circular saws, but annealed so as to be very soft, is mounted on a steel spindle, which carries also a three-inch cast-iron pully, and the whole is then carefully balanced until it will rest indifferently in any position, on two straight edges. This spindle, &c., is then mounted on cast-iron swiveled bearings. A belt two inches wide on the pulley is driven from a 36-inch pulley on an ordinary shaft, which carries also a 10-inch pulley, to which motion is given by a 4-inch belt from a 48-inch on the engine shaft. The engine was run 120 revolutions per minute, which would give, with every allowance for "slip," between 5,000 and 6,000 revolutions per minute to the disk. At this velocity the hardest files were cut like soft wood, with the production of a blaze of light and showers of sparks, without the least injury to the soft disk.—Journal of the Franklin Institute.

To Make Gravy That Will Keep Several

To Make Gravy That Will Keep Several Days.

Lay in a stew-pan or suitable vessel half a pound of lean, juicy, fresh meat of the poorest pieces or trimmings; over this put half a pound of piekled pork, or a liftle less bacon of the side meat. Cut up two medium-sized onions and a few sprigs of parsley. Pour into the vessel a tumblerful of boiling water, (not more than this;) cover the vessel, and let the meat stew, turning it once, until it is a rich brown color; then pour it once, until it is a rich brown color; then pour in boiling water enough to just cover it; let it simmer an hour; remove the meat; thicken the gravy slightly with a paste made of brown flour gravy slightly with a paste made of brown flour and water; let that simmer half an hour; add any essence of ham or good gravy that may be saved for such purposes. Put in an earthen vessel well-covered, and exclude from the air. Warm it before cerving: season with any eatsup liked. For making all brown gravies, fry the meal first, and pour over hot broth, gravy or water; use the browned sugar or flour for coloring the thickening. Kidneys, livers, necks of poultry, the scraggy parts of the necks of animals, may be used for making the stock for gravy.

Seaslekates Curable.

An authority on this subject says: "I am much surprised at the opinion which is so prevalent of the utter incurability of seasickness. I believe the utter incurability of seasickness. I believe the opinion to exist among the non-medical part of the community from sheer ignorance, and among sta-going surgeous from a supineness in applying remedies—a fault to which they are rather too subject. In the greater humber of instances I allow the stomach to discharge its contents once or twice, and then, if there is no organic discase, I give him five drops of chloroform in a little water, and, if necessary, repeat the dose in five or six hours. The almost instant effect of this treatment, if compled with a few simple precautious, is to cause an immediate sensation, as it were, of warmth in the stomach, accompanied by almost total relief of the naucea and sickness, likewise curing the distressing headache, and usually causing a quiet sleep. From which the passenger awakes quite well.

PRESERVATIVE MIXTURE FOR IRON.-Take of PRESERVATIVE MIXTURE FOR IRON.—Take of coal tat, two parts; common beeswax, one part; clarified beef's tallow, two parts; linseed oil, one part; and fuse the whole over a slow fire. When liquified, stir in lamp black, or any other coloring matter that may be desiried and apply while warm. Plowa, wheels, harrowa, crowbars, cultivators, and indeed any ather farming implements constructed either wholly or in part of iron, should receive a coating of this every fall. It fills the pores and prevents all possibility of corrosion.—Germantown Telegraph.

To DISTINGUISH ARTIFICIALLY COLORED WINES To Distribution Abstract Live Colored Wines.

Blume gives the following simple test: Saturate a piece of bread cramb with the wine to be tested, and place it in a plate full of water. If the wine is artificially colored, the water very soon becomes colored reddish violet, but if the coloring matter is natural, the water, after a quarter of an hour, is but very little colored, and a slight opalescence only is perceptible. The test depends upon the difficult solubility of the real coloring matter of wine in water free from tartaric acid.

Presenvino Leather.—New leather may be rendered far more durable, by painting itover with a mixture of beef's tallow, two parts; rosin, one part; beeswax, one part; and spirits turpentine, one part; the whole to be mixed together over a moderate fire, and applied to the leather while warm. A little ivory or lamp black, will give additional efficacy to the mixture. Water cannot penetrate, or injuriously affect leather coated with this powerful and cheap preservative.—Germantown Telegraph.

An intelligent gentleman who has had consideracle experience and observation gives us for publication the following prescription for ague. He pronounces the mixture the most effectual cure he has ever used.

Quinine, 30 grains.

Cream tartar, 15 grains.

Elizir vitriol, 30 dropa.

Holland gin, 1 pint.

Mix and takeone tablespoonful three times a day.

A HINT TO CONSUMPTIVES .- A physician of n A HINT TO CONCENTIVES.—A physician of no little experience says be has known several con-sumptive patients cured by observing the follow-ing rules: Live temperately, avoid spirituous liquors, wear fisanel next the skin, and take every morning half a pint of new milk, mixed with a wine-glassfull of expressed juice of green hoarhound.

CAKE WITHOUT Edgs.—Pour sufficient boiling water over stale bread to soften it; mash it through a cullender, and add as much wheat flour or bread, and as much milk as will make it as thick as batter usually is, one teaspoonful of soda, two of cream of tartar. Bake immediately.

A DEFINITION of the difference between "old school" and "new school" has been given thus: "The children of Old School Presbyterians sin as soon as they are born, and the children of New School Presbyterians as soon as they know how."

A BUTTERED APPLE PIR.—Pare and slice tart apples; lay them in a rich paste, and bake half an hour. When done, raise the top crust and add angar, a little butter, and flavor with lemon, rose water, natureg, or eignagen. They are best when fresh baked.

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